

lined the hills overlooking the valley in which the prison is situated, thinking the outbreak long threatened by the convicts had broken out at last. The fire was extinguished in a few minutes, with practically no damage being done.

#### Warden Shows Firmness.

Two hours after the discovery of the second fire Warden Clancy was confronted with new difficulties, when the prisoners employed in the shoe shop dropped their tools and said they would not return to work unless the two hundred "knitters" were released from their cells and put to work. The warden met this demand by threatening to lock up the men in the shoe shop if they did not return to work after dinner.

After finishing their midday meal the shoe shop employees, growing more sullen every moment, refused to go to work again, and were locked up in their shop. At 4 o'clock, when it came time to close up the shop, the convicts refused to leave the building and go to their cells.

The warden sent twenty officers to the shoe shop, telling them to bring out the "strikers" and lock them up. At this display of force the prisoners submitted and were soon in their cells. As soon as the last of the rebellious prisoners was locked up for the night, Warden Clancy heaved a sigh of relief.

The present insurrection, he said, has been inspired from the "outside" and is directed due to "politics." A week or ten days ago, according to the warden, he had received a tip that an attempt would be made to start a fire in the prison. He and the guards kept constantly on the alert for such an attempt, to be foiled in the end.

#### Mutiny Was Expected.

Warden Clancy said that when he was in Albany a week ago he met officials of some of the other prisons, and they asked him:

"Warden, have you had a strike down at Sing Sing yet?"

Another source from which the present riotous disposition among the prisoners is believed to have sprung is dissatisfaction at the removal of Warden Kennedy, who, in the opinion of the convicts, was the victim of a political plot. Kennedy was a great favorite with the convicts, and frequently within the last few days they have yelled "Three cheers for Kennedy!" at frequent intervals.

The prisoners have no personal grudge against him, Clancy believes, and he is confident he will be able to bring order out of chaos within the next few days.

The single individual at whose door Warden Clancy lays the bulk of the blame for the present troubles in Sing Sing prison is Attorney General Carmody. Had the latter given an opinion at once on the technical question as to the legality of the appointment of John B. Riley as Superintendent of Prisons, the warden believes there would have been no outbreak among the prisoners.

Late in the afternoon Clancy received word that Riley's appointment had been declared legal by Mr. Carmody. This, it is hoped, will do much to clear up the atmosphere. None of the guards and keepers has been paid since June because of the mix-up over Riley's right to hold office.

#### DEATH BLAST UNDER CITY

Two Aqueduct Workmen Mortally Hurt 750 Feet Down.

Down in the earth, 750 feet below the surface of Manhattan Island, where the Catskill aqueduct workers were driving Shaft 19, under 7th street and the Bowery, a charge of dynamite was exploded prematurely last night. Two workmen were mortally injured. They are Simon Wynn, thirty-four years old, of No. 852 Amsterdam avenue, the motorman of a small electric train, and Philip Scarzo, of No. 39 Stanton street, a dynamite expert.

The injured men were hauled to the surface in buckets. Scarzo was pitted all over by small pebbles that made holes like gunshot wounds, his right eye was blown out and there was a deep hole in his chest. Wynn's right hand was blown off and he was badly crushed.

The men were first treated by doctors in an emergency hospital maintained by the contractors in Cooper Square. Later they were taken to Bellevue, where it was said that probably both would die.

#### WOMAN FEIGNED APHASIA

Confesses to Denver Police She Is a New Yorker.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Denver, July 24.—The mysterious "woman in black," who reported to the police on Tuesday morning that her memory was a blank, identified herself this morning and confessed that she had been feigning the malady for advertising purposes. She says she is Mrs. Grace Morgan, of New York.

The woman had registered under the name of Mrs. Grace L. Irving, and had addressed a letter to Mrs. George Stern, Rutland road, Brooklyn. She says she knew Miss Grace L. Irving, who lately became Mrs. George Stern and who lives in Rutland road.

The grilling to which Mrs. Morgan had been subjected since last Tuesday is believed to have compelled a confession before she had carried out all her plans.

#### VETERAN DIES BY HANGING

Tries to Drink Dog Poison, but Wife Breaks Bottle.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Plainfield, Conn., July 24.—Captain George M. J. Dodge committed suicide by hanging at his home here last night. Captain Dodge was a Civil War veteran. He was sixty-eight years old.

He was addicted to the use of morphine, and when he was not able to obtain sufficient quantities to satisfy his desire for the drug he took his life, according to members of his family.

Captain Dodge first tried to drink a strong solution of dog poison, but his wife broke the bottle containing it. Later he was found in another room hanging by a noose to the door knob.

## RILEY APPOINTMENT UPHOLD BY CARMODY

Prison Superintendent "May Hold Office Till Successor Is Qualified."

### DECISION RELEASES FUNDS

Salaries of All Employees Under Riley Paid—125 Prisoners To Be Taken from Sing Sing to Auburn To-day.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Albany, July 24.—Attorney General Carmody gave out an opinion this afternoon holding that John B. Riley, the State Superintendent of Prisons, is entitled to continue in office "until his successor shall be chosen and qualified."

In the efforts of Tammany Hall to hamper Governor Sulzer's administration acting Controller Walsh held up the payroll of the prison department on the ground that Riley's term expired twenty days after the beginning of the present extra session. This affected not only the salary of the superintendent, but of 250 prison department and state prison employees, who were paid off to-day as a result of the Attorney General's opinion. Walsh's action also held up the money necessary for the transfer of 125 prisoners from Sing Sing to Auburn, prison last week, and to this Superintendent Riley said the fires and mutiny in Sing Sing prison.

Superintendent Riley is a recess appointee, being named after the regular session, succeeding Herman Ridder, whose nomination was confirmed by the Senate, but who failed to qualify. Twenty days after the beginning of the extra session the State Controller held up the payroll of the prison department on the ground that Riley's term had expired, and asked the Attorney General for an opinion. In his reply to-day Mr. Carmody states that while it is true that the prison superintendent's term has expired, he can continue to serve until his successor is chosen and qualified, according to a provision of the public officers' law.

After the opinion of the Attorney General was made known acting Controller Walsh gave out a statement, in which he said that under Controller Sulzer it has always been the policy of the office to examine and consider with the utmost care every claim against the state, and that if questioned no payment was made until the validity was established by the Attorney General.

"This plain performance of duty by a conscientious Controller," Walsh said, "has not attracted any public attention until recently, when political complications have caused the acts of the Controller to be subjected to greater publicity. Instead of being annoyed by the publicity given to the work of the Controller he and his associates are pleased that the public is now permitted to know how carefully all claims against the state are being scrutinized by the Controller's department."

Speaking of the trouble at Sing Sing to-day, Superintendent Riley said that he had been advised over the telephone by some of the keepers that the militia should be called out. The keepers told him that the prisoners were in the prison yards, and had refused to return to their cells when ordered.

"I told them," said the superintendent, "that I considered one hundred keepers with guns sufficient to cope with the situation. The prisoners may remain in the yards for a while, but as soon as they get hungry they will be glad to get back to their cells. The 125 men ordered to Auburn will be taken to that prison to-morrow, and I believe that their departure will end the trouble."

Warden Clancy telephoned the superintendent that one of the causes of dissatisfaction among the prisoners was that the cook and assistant cook had left the prison as a result of the action by the grand jury, and that it was impossible to secure experienced employees to prepare the food for the fourteen hundred prisoners. Superintendent Riley said that it is the intention to rebuild the burned structures at the prison immediately.

#### PANIC AT HARLEM FIRE

Halfway Out Off by Explosion, Occupants Escape by Roof.

Fifty persons, panicstricken by an explosion and fire in the first story of a building at the corner of 130th street and St. Nicholas avenue, trampled and fought in the hallways for twenty minutes last evening before half a dozen policemen, led by Patrolman Gorden, entered by way of the roof and led the frightened occupants upward to safety. Gorden was on post at the 133d street corner when the show windows of a tailor shop and a candy store in the first floor of the structure were blown out.

The flames had made great headway before Fire Chief McCarty arrived, and he sent in a second alarm. The first floor was burned out, but the heavy stone walls of the building protected the adjoining blocks.

Rescuers from the 130th street and West 15th street stations were called out to keep the crowds in check.

#### MRS. PHIPPS DENIES ALL

Says Stories About Her and Mr. Howell Are False.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Denver, July 24.—Mrs. Genevieve Chandler Phipps, accompanied by her maid, came into Denver this morning and went to the Brown Hotel. "One hardly knows where to begin in facing such a story as has been circulated about me and my alleged marriage to Edward Howell," she said. "A Denver society man and a shipboard mischief maker are responsible for all the trouble."

"Giving a reputation to a woman seems to have the effect of giving a dog a bad name. That done, no one seems to be bound by chivalry or friendship or actual knowledge of the right and wrong of her affairs to protect her."

"I want it plainly understood," she continued, "that, whatever I may be, I am not a fool. When I do a thing, whether it is foolish or wise, I do it with my eyes open and waste no time on regrets. 'My eyes being open, I did not go to Europe or South America with Mr. Howell, and I did not marry him on the other side or on this. On my return voyage I was in the company of former Denver residents, Mrs. Schwartz and her daughter, and Mr. Howell was a fellow passenger."

"But, Stennis, a Denver society man, was at the boat and saw Mr. Howell bidding me bon voyage when I started for Europe."

## PRAYER, OFFERED IN SALOON, BRINGS EVANGELIST RICHES

Legacy Left Him by Father of Girl His Plea Led to Return to Her Home.

(Chicago, July 24.—David S. K. Byrne, a Pittsburgh evangelist, is in Chicago to establish his identity under the terms of a will that will make him a rich man.

The legacy was left to him because his prayer, uttered on bended knees in the rear of a Chicago saloon six years ago, turned back toward a Baltimore home a girl who had lost her way and restored her to her family.

The girl told the evangelist her name was Lucy Byrne and that her father was a well-to-do resident of Baltimore. The two had a long talk. At its close the girl assured the evangelist that she would go home. A few weeks later he received a letter from her father telling of his gratitude.

"One thing I want to do in appreciation

of your work," the father wrote. "I want to support your undertakings. Help other women as you have helped my girl. Go out among them and preach. I will stand by you. And because I feel so toward you, I ask that you change your name to Byrne."

Complying with the request, the evangelist changed his name from David S. Kidd to David S. K. Byrne, and under that name he has worked the last few years.

Lucy Byrne died a few years after her return to Baltimore, but the evangelist continued to hear from the father. A few weeks ago he learned that the man was dead. Then he was informed that a large legacy had been left for him out of the Byrne estate and that he was to be one of the executors of the will.

The evangelist was asked to prove his identity at once, and he has been taking the depositions of friends who knew him at the time he first met Lucy Byrne in Chicago.

The evangelist does not know the amount of the legacy he is to get, but has been advised that it will amount to many thousands of dollars.

## TO TEST MAYOR'S "GANGSTER POLICY"

Continued from first page.

as a license to commit their crimes, by making it impossible for the police to do their duty."

He said it would be shown that neither in the police station nor before Magistrate Campbell did Healey say anything about being assaulted, but that these charges were made up afterward. Healey, he said, was a notorious character, using the names "Red," "Thomas Taylor" and "Thomas Murphy." Business men, he said, would testify to his depredations, and Dr. Brady, the Blackwell's Island physician, who operated on him, would appear to show that Healey suffered from the injury since his birth.

Healey's father, who he employed in Station V of the postoffice, admitted that his son had been arrested many times, but said the arrests were results of persecution.

"My son was first arrested when he was about fourteen years old," he said, "for a crime committed by another boy. He was sent to the House of Correction. This has always been held against him. About three years ago he made a charge against a policeman named Murphy for false arrest. He never pressed the case, but ever since then the police have been after him. They have arrested him over twenty-five times on framed up charges, few of which they ever pressed, nor has he ever had a jury trial. I intend to push this case and put an end to police injustice and persecution against him."

#### BEAT WIFE ONCE A WEEK

Husband Carried Out Theory—Spouse Asks Divorce.

John S. McIntosh, of Woodridge, Bergen County, N. J., believes that a woman should be beaten once a week and occasionally be imprisoned in a room on a bread and water diet. He is not a theorist, for he practised it, so his wife, Ella, testified yesterday before Charles J. Roe, master in chancery in Jersey City, in her suit for divorce.

She alleges cruelty. She also charged that her husband caused the death of their first child, which lived only a few months, by giving it a salt water bath against her protest and that of the physician. She deposed that he also brutally treated their son, born thirteen years ago, and tore the child's ears.

They were married on February 20, 1906, and she left him, she said, because of his inhuman treatment on September 16, 1908, and they have since lived apart. The husband is fighting the action and denies the charges of cruelty.

#### SHOT PLANNING WEDDING

Chum's Play with "Unloaded" Revolver Proves Fatal.

Huntsville, Ala., July 24.—Kenneth C. O'Neal, his best friend, Puhm Hall, and the fiancée of each were together here late to-day, comparing plans for their double wedding, which was to have taken place soon, when Hall, it is said, playfully snapped a supposedly unloaded pistol in O'Neal's face.

There was a flash and a report as a bullet entered O'Neal's mouth and penetrated the brain, causing almost instant death. O'Neal, a young newspaper man, was the son of R. L. O'Neal, editor of "The Mercury Banner."

#### BUILDER DIES BY GAS

Wind Blew It Out After He Had Gone to Bed.

Michael Montag, sixty years old, a builder, living at No. 392 Hull avenue, The Bronx, was found unconscious in bed after midnight this morning by his wife, Mary. Gas was escaping from an open burner. A hurry call was sent to Fordham Hospital, but before the arrival of Dr. Ahearn he died.

Mr. Montag retired a short time before in the best of spirits. It is supposed that he lighted the gas, which was turned only half on, and that the wind later extinguished it. Mr. Montag had been a resident of The Bronx for many years.

#### CELLAR BAKERY BILL SIGNED.

Albany, July 24.—Two bills became laws by the Governor's signature to-day. One of them exempts shellfish grounds used exclusively for the growing of seed oysters from sanitary examination and inspection. The other exempts from the law prohibiting the occupation of cellars for bakery purposes buildings that were in course of construction between January 1, 1913, and May 9, 1913.

#### HARLEM DIVISION RATES STAND.

Finding that the existing rates on the Harlem division of the New York Central of fares from the Grand Central to points in The Bronx are not unreasonable, the Public Service Commission has dismissed the complaint of the Taxpayers' Alliance of The Bronx. The existing rates to the points in question vary from 14 cents to a little more than 2 cents a mile.

## TURKS INVADE OLD BULGARIA

Continued from first page.

are pressing her not to complicate the situation and Russia is temporarily awaiting events.

It appears doubtful whether any armistice will be signed at Nish until peace preliminaries have been arranged. Greece and Serbia are both throwing obstacles in the way of an armistice, while pushing their attacks in the direction of Sofia.

It is reported that Rumania has warned Serbia and Greece that if they continue their advance, the Rumanian army will be ordered to occupy Sofia first.

Vienna, July 24.—Turkish forces have crossed the Bulgarian frontier, according to reports received here to-day, and are now marching on Jamboul, a Bulgarian town on the Tuna River, 36 miles north of Adrianople.

Sofia, July 24.—King Ferdinand to-day summoned the representatives of the powers to the palace and addressed them as follows:

"I am anxious to protest before Europe against the outrageous action of the Turkish army, which, not content with violating the Treaty of London, is engaged in invading the old territory of my kingdom in the direction of Thrace, and in the most frightful excesses, burning villages, massacring the inhabitants and spreading panic."

"I cannot believe that the great powers who signed the diplomatic act now being trodden under foot can regard with indifference what is being done to-day and remain impassive to the insult placed upon them and to the crimes of which we are the victims. In the distress in which the Bulgarian nation finds itself I have appeared on its behalf before the representatives of civilization, and beg Europe, through your intermediary, to put an end to the sufferings of people fleeing before the return of their old oppressors."

Constantinople, July 24.—The Ottoman government, in replying to-day to the Bulgarian protest against Turkey's alleged violation of the Treaty of London, claims that the advance of the Turkish troops was impelled by Bulgarian atrocities. It expresses the hope that Bulgaria will recognize the reasonableness of Turkey's reoccupation of Adrianople and will help to restore friendly relations by a display of similar pacific sentiments to those animating Turkey.

#### ACCUSES WIFE OF BIGAMY

G. A. Rock Also Tells Court of Her Drinking Habits.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, July 24.—Saying that his American wife drank heavily and elting an occasion when she had to be put to bed with her wrists and ankles bound, George Augustus Rock, government supervisor of telephones in Jamaica, asked for a dissolution of his marriage to-day, alleging also misconduct on her part with Marcel Thomassin, a French medical student.

Rock said that he met his wife in 1904 and married her in Jamaica in May, 1905, and that while he was in New York in October, 1905, in order to satisfy her whim went through another ceremony, finding out later that she had obtained a divorce decree against her first husband in June, 1905. Petitioner said that his wife, after making a stiff objection because of the accommodation in Jamaica after the earthquake, although at the time even the Bishop of Jamaica was living in an open coachhouse, went to Paris and shared a flat in the Latin Quarter with Thomassin. Mrs. Rock and the correspondent denied the allegations.

#### M'CALL WINS \$600,000 SUIT

Public Service Commission Chairman Appears as Attorney.

Chairman Edward E. McCall, of the Public Service Commission, who also practices law, yesterday won the first case in which he has appeared since he resigned as a Supreme Court justice. Mr. McCall was attorney for Roland R. Conklin in a suit against the United Construction and Supply Company and Samuel M. Jarvis, which involved an accounting for \$600,000. Justice Pendleton decided for the plaintiff.

Conklin and Jarvis obtained a concession from the Cuban government in 1900 to construct and operate a telephone system in the island. They organized two companies and a holding company, but later disagreed, and Conklin brought suit for an accounting.

#### WANT SUNDAY BALL LEGALIZED.

Albany, July 24.—Declaring that "wholesome recreation like that of playing baseball should be encouraged rather than the vicious propensities of the saloon, poker game and other places of even less commendable indulgence," the New York State City Clerks' Association, in annual convention here to-day, adopted resolutions requesting the Legislature to legalize Sunday baseball.

## "DOLLARS ABOVE LIFE" IN BINGHAMTON HORROR

Expert Attending Coroner's Inquest Says Factory Was a Fire Trap.

### INQUIRY TO BE SWEEPING

State Department Investigating—Fire Escapes Said to Have Been Built Smaller than the Law Requires.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.) Binghamton, N. Y., July 24.—With the toll of known dead reduced to forty-three, thirty women and two men—of whom the bodies of the two men and only four women have been identified, interest in the fire disaster here to-day settled upon the various inquiries as to its cause and the question as to whether responsibility for the terrible loss of life is to be pinned upon any one.

Coroner H. A. Seymour's inquest was started to-day, and at the suggestion of various state officials present was broadened out to the scope of a general inquiry.

It was brought out that the fire escapes were never used in conducting daily drills; that the usual fire alarm by a succession of orderly bell taps was not given, but by a prolonged ringing of the fire alarm. But the lines formed, according to the witnesses, without disorder and marched quickly out, with no disorder or crowding on the stairs. The fire escape was in good working order, witnesses said, but flames from the windows made it impossible to use them with safety.

The slight progress of the inquiry to-day was not enough to indicate clearly whether personal guilt or criminal negligence will be brought home to any of the owners of the factory. District Attorney Meagher's questions of the first witnesses, Ambrose Fulmer, the shipping clerk, and John H. Freeman, the factory manager, of what might have happened if a burning cigarette had been thrown into a pile of waste material, brought out clearly the fact that such waste material had been allowed to accumulate and was customarily piled up in an unprotected place at the foot of the stairway on the first floor.

This in itself is against the new laws passed at the last legislative session at the insistence of the Factory Commission, which prohibit such accumulation, but so far there is nothing to show by legal evidence that the fire actually started in that way.

Waste Material Accumulated. The probable cause of the fire was brought out in the testimony of Fulmer, the first witness, whose wife was one of the victims of the fire. Fulmer described in detail how the pile of unprotected waste material was allowed to accumulate at the foot of the back stairway from the first floor, where it was used to be set ablaze at any time from the discarded cigarette butts of the men, who were not allowed to smoke inside the factory.

Johanna Casey, one of the girl operators who escaped from the fourth floor, testified that when the alarm first began to ring she had believed it to be another fire drill, but as she reached the head of the stairs a gust of smoke brought home the terrible reality of the horror to her. She marched out, she said, together with a column of her fellow workers, and they reached the street within a few seconds after the alarm began to ring. She testified that there had been no disorder or panic in the group with which she escaped.

During former fire drills, the witness said, no attempt was made to use the fire escape on the rear, the girls marching down the front stairway.

Each witness at the inquest testified that smoking was strictly prohibited. Mrs. Reed B. Freeman, wife of the president of the Binghamton Clothing Company, said that about fifteen years ago another concern than Mr. Freeman's used parts of the second and third floors and that a small private stairway was put in between these two floors. Some years later Mr. Freeman needed the whole building and the partitions were taken out and the small private stairs closed up, leaving the building as it was built. She said this was the only change in stairways she knew of.

Representatives of three different state departments are here attending the inquest. It is the intention to allow these state representatives to participate in the inquest, through the medium of the district attorney, Fred Deagler, so as to have the one inquiry produce the general result of a full and broad investigation into every phase of the disaster.

State Officials Present. George F. Roesech, Deputy State Fire Marshal; William C. Rogers, Acting State Labor Commissioner, and B. L. Shientag, counsel, with James P. Whiskeman, engineering expert of the Wagner State Factory Commission, were the state officials present to-day.

Roesech, after an examination of the burned factory, declared that the fire escape had been built smaller than required by law. Whiskeman, who was District Attorney Whitman's engineering expert in the investigation of the Triangle fire in New York, found evidence in the local factory which disclosed that an exit stairway had been removed entirely to make more room for the work carried on there.

Whiskeman, after an examination of the Binghamton Clothing Company's plant to-day, declared that a stairway which would have aided in the escape of some of the victims had been removed to make more room for the machines.

"It is another case," said Whiskeman, "of dollars and cents being put above human life."

Whiskeman expressed the belief that Binghamton's disaster disclosed greater aspects of criminal carelessness than he found in New York City.

Governor Sulzer's attempt to lay the blame for the disaster on the fact that the State Fire Commission had made a preliminary examination disclosed, was ridiculed by both Whiskeman and Shientag, who declared that any defects in the physical condition of the factory could have been remedied as well by the acting Labor Commissioner as by a fully confirmed and regularly appointed successor to John Williams, the man ousted by Sulzer.

Requirements Lived Up To. Mr. Rogers, the acting head of the Labor Department, after his examination of the plant to-day, said that, so far as a preliminary examination disclosed, the factory had been living up to the requirements of the Labor Department.

Rogers had no comment to make upon the Sulzer criticism of the Senate for its lack of confirmation of the Labor Commissioner appointment, and added that he intended to talk the case over with Williams, the former head of the department, before making any formal public statement.

Whiskeman, the Wagner Commission's expert, was outspoken in his denunciation of conditions at the factory here. He characterized the building as a virtual fire trap, and said it should have been provided with both front and back stairways as well as a fire escape. To permit eighty girls to be employed on the fourth floor of that building with only one stairway, which might be cut off at any time in the event of fire, was inherently dangerous, said Whiskeman, and that made the building a virtual fire trap. That is just what happened when the fire came, and the girls died on that single stairway, like rats in a trap. The stairway was cut off, and the poor girls were forced to jump from the building or rushed madly into the flames.

While the representatives of the three state departments here now have not displayed any open hostility, it appeared to-day that the Labor Department, as represented by Mr. Rogers, would probably not take part in the general inquiry just started by the local authorities. Whiskeman and Shientag, for the factory commission, and Roesech, for the State Fire Marshal's office, remained here to-night, both for the purpose of sitting in on the Coroner's inquest and to make certain independent investigations of their own.

Rogers, however, left for Albany after a brief examination of the burned building and a glance at the beginning of the Coroner's inquest.

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Six Buildings Condemned. Roesech found time to go over six different places in Binghamton, which he declared he would close up within twenty-four hours unless they took immediate steps to increase their fire exits. The places upon which he served these notices included two moving picture theatres, two apartment houses, an overall factory and a dance hall. All of them had insufficient fire escapes, Roesech said.

Whiskeman and Shientag, for the Wagner factory commission, had no hesitancy in condemning Governor Sulzer's attempt to lay the blame for the disaster on the fact that the Labor Department has no official head.

"There is no possible connection between this catastrophe and the present condition in the Department of Labor," said Whiskeman. "The Binghamton factory was thoroughly inspected and approved by the factory inspector as recently as three weeks ago, and had there been a 'Commissioner of Labor'—John Williams, John Mitchell, James M. Lynch or any other man—it would not have changed the situation in the slightest degree. It would not have made the inspections of this factory any more numerous or any more proficient."

"Defects found in the factory on the occasion of that last visit were remedied on the demand of the acting head of the Labor Department. Had the inspector reported any other violations of the law there is no condition in the Labor Department to-day, nor has there been at any time since the factory was last inspected, which would have prevented the Labor Department from promptly remedying the same."

Deputy State Fire Marshal Roesech said after his examination of the burned building that the fire escape on it had been built on a smaller scale than the requirements of the labor laws for factories of that class called for.

"Both platforms and drop ladders were too small," said Roesech,